(a) whether Government has given up the much talked about River-Linking Project;

(b) if not, by when would it be taken up for implementation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on various studies conducted, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

The National Common Minimum Programme launched by the last UPA Government indicated that it would make a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the south bound rivers and this assessment would be done in a fully consultative manner. It would also explore the feasibility of linking sub basins of rivers in States like Bihar. After the comprehensive assessment, it has been decided that river linking programme be continued with a focus on peninsular rivers. Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned states for taking up their DPRs. Also, the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of river inter-linking projects and pre feasibility/feasibility reports of intra state links as proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA *vide* resolution dated 30.11.2006.

NWDA has completed FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component, out of which, FRs of 8 links under peninsular component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan component were completed during X Plan. DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa was taken up by NWDA after signing of a tripartite agreement between the Government of India and concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25.08.2005 which has been completed on 31.12.2008. Further, NWDA has taken up the preparation of DPRs of another two priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. NWDA has also completed Pre Feasibility reports of 4 intrastate links during 2008-09. The implementation of inter basin water transfer link projects depend upon the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with the neighbouring countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Summit in Russia

*20. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister participated in Shanghai Coop. Organisation and Brazil, Russia, India and China summits in Russian city on 16th June, 2009;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the President of Pakistan and also the President of China;

(d) if so, the points discussed that were discussed and whether the Prime Minister impressed upon China and Pakistan to take firm action against terror operating in their countries;

(e) if so, whether the Prime Minister and the Chinese President stressed on strategic ties; and

(f) if so, the outcome of talks held by the Prime Minister with these leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes Sir. Prime Minister participated in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) Summits in the Russian city of Yekaterinburg on 16 June, 2009.

(b) The SCO focused on regional security, international financial crises and sustainable development.

At the BRIC Summit, the Leaders of the four countries reviewed the current state of global economic and financial crisis and discussed the forthcoming G8 and G20 Summits.

Prime Minister made statements at the both BRIC and SCO Summits. These statements are available on Prime Minister's website.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister met the Presidents of China and Pakistan.

(d) During their meeting, on 15 June, 2009, on the sidelines of the SCO and BRIC Summits at Yekaterinburg, Prime Minister and Chinese President discussed the progress in bilateral relations and launching of cooperation in newer areas; agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question; intensify mutually beneficial economic cooperation; strengthen defence cooperation and enhance defence exchanges; work together to offset the impact of the global financial crisis; enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Prime Minister and Pakistani President reviewed the India — Pakistan relations during their meeting. Prime Minister conveyed that the Government of Pakistan must take strong and effective action to prevent the use of Pakistan's territory for terrorist attacks against India, act against the perpetrators of past attacks and dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan.

(e) Yes Sir. Prime Minister and Chinese President stressed strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries.

(f) It was decided at the meeting between Prime Minister and the Chinese President that India and China would continue close consultation and coordination on global issues like building

a new global trade and investment architecture, ensuring a climate change regime that supports developmental objectives, establishing a global financial order that fully protects the interests of the two countries, as well as realization of Millennium Development Goals and other issues on which they have shared concerns.

At the meeting between Prime Minister and Pakistan's President, it was decided that Foreign Secretaries of the two countries would discuss what Pakistan could do to prevent terrorism from Pakistan against India and to bring those responsible for these attacks to justice including those behind attacks in Mumbai. Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan were asked to report to the Leaders at Sharm el Sheikh during the NAM Summit in mid-July 2009.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Nuclear power scenario

1. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current nuclear power capacity in India;

(b) the percentage of electricity generated through nuclear power of the total installed capacity; in India, US, Japan and Germany and other advanced countries;

(c) the details of atomic energy generation projects in India/Rajasthan;

(d) whether atomic energy in India is more costlier in comparison to other countries, *viz*. Russia, China; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the nuclear power scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The current installed nuclear power capacity in India is 4120 MWe.

(b) The details of the electricity generated through nuclear power of the total electricity generation in the year 2008 are India – 2%, USA – 20%, Japan – 25%, Germany – 28% and France – 76%.

(c) There are 17 nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 4120 MWe in operation in the country. In addition, 6 nuclear power reactors – Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) – 5 and 6 (2 x 220 MWe) at Rawatbhata Rajasthan, Kaiga-4 (220 MWe) at Kaiga, Karnataka, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 1 and 2 (2 x 1000 MWe) at Kudankulam in Tamilnadu, and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) – 500 MWe at Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu are currently under construction. In Rajasthan, 4 units *viz.* Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) – 1 to 4 totalling a capacity of 740 MWe are in operation and another 2 units RAPP – 5 and 6 of 440 MWe capacity are in final stage of construction.

(d) No, Sir.